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RSVN PRG's Statement on Massacre in Cambodia

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam on April 20 issued the following statement on the monstrous crimes of the Lon Nol — Sirik Matak clique against Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia:

"WHILE unleashing a campaign of slander about 'Viet Nam's aggression against Cambodia', the Lon Nol — Sirik Matak clique, henchmen of the United States, is repressing and massacring most savagely Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia.

Since March this year, they have made successive arrests, imprisoned, tortured and beaten up thousands of Vietnamese residents, burned the houses, churches and plundered property of thousands of Vietnamese families in Phnom Penh and other provinces of Cambodia. Particularly serious, they have herded tens of thousands of Vietnamese nationals into concentration camps, maltreated them and gunned to death at a time hundreds of them, mostly women, children and aged persons as near Prasaut, in Takeo and other areas along the Mekong river. They also ordered their cruel agents in the armed forces and police and ruffians to hang, behead or disembowel many Vietnamese residents, shot dead thousands of others then throw their bodies into the river... These abhorent criminal acts are occurring daily, threatening most seriously the lives and property of the hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese residents in Cambodia.

The Lon Nol — Sirik Matak clique have also overtly entered into military collusion with the US and the Saigon puppet administration, let US — puppet troops encroach upon the territory of Cambodia and suppress the patriotic movement of the Khmer people. On the other hand, they have coordinated with the Saigon puppet administration in forcing by every means Vietnamese residents to return to the areas in South

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editorial

TURMOIL IN SOUTH VIET NAM TOWNS AND CITIES

WHILE US and puppet targets everywhere are under heavy PLAF fire, South Viet Nam towns and cities find themselves in the throes of a prolonged and growing unrest generated by workers, students and pressmen. In nearly all factories, workshops, firms, native and American, strikes have been going on for wage lift, an extra month salary, freedom to work and against dismissal, fines, etc... The press protest against the 100% increase in the price of newsprint has been followed up with the "Denounce GI's and Drive them home" drive. Most dramatic has been the students and school pupils' action against the Thieu-Ky-Khiem trio of dictators. This widespread and many-sided agitation marks a new development of urban political opposition to the quisling regime, indicative of its aggravating decay, and critical estrangement from the masses.

The origin of the present effervescence is not hard to trace. Driven to bay, the Saigon regime has of late stepped up its squeezing and repression against the population, tightened its gag rule over the press, in its desperate efforts to implement Mr Nixon's "Vietnamization" plan. The crack-down on the university and school population has been harsh, and many student representatives have been arrested, detained and arraigned before military tribunal under fabricated charges. The "Peace Concert" in late 1969 as well as the student demonstration against the Lon Nol - Sirik Matak massacres of Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia has been dealt with with cudgels, grenades, tear gas... This escalation in puppet violence has removed the last shred of doubt over the marionettes' anti-national character on the one hand but on the other it has been met with the traditional firmness and intransigence of the South Viet Nam townfolk. It has moreover brought closer together various segments of the people. The workers' stoppages have been encouraged openly

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* *Saigon workers demonstrating for freedom of assembly freedom of trade union...*

* *Saigonese Students displaying watchwords: "We are cherish peace". They are writing on the road-surface: "Down with US-imperialists".*

Nixon Remains Bellicose and Tricky

NIXON'S April 20 "address to the nation" brings nothing new.

For all his efforts, he cannot conceal the obdurate aggressive position of the US imperialists.

Nixon recalled the conditions for troop withdrawal which have been rejected by the American people and the progressive people in the world. These conditions are but a blatant challenge to public opinion.

It is an undebatable fact that the US is the aggressor in Viet Nam, that it has been grossly trampling upon the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people. Therefore, any fair and peaceful settlement of the South Viet Nam question on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Vietnamese people requires that the US end its aggression, withdraw totally and unconditionally its troops and those of its satellites from South Viet Nam and let the South Vietnamese people settle their own affairs without US interference. This is the key point of a correct political settlement of the South Viet Nam issue set forth by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam in their ten-point overall solution.

Since he took office, Nixon has stubbornly opposed this key problem. At the Paris Conference on Viet Nam, his Delegate has constantly tried to elude this problem, and kept reharping on the conditions for the troop pull-out. In his April 20 address, Nixon again stressed these conditions. So, what is his aim if not to oppose the total and unconditional withdrawal of US and satellite troops from South Viet Nam?

In his April 20 address, Nixon blatantly declared:

"The timing and pace of these new withdrawals within the overall schedule will be determined by our best judgement of the current military and diplomatic situation."

This statement shows Nixon's intention to prolong the occupation of South Viet Nam by US troops. Nixon's announcement of the "plan for the withdrawal of an additional 150,000 American troops to be completed during the Spring of next year" is not a measure to end the war. The settlement of the South Viet Nam problem on the basis stated above requires from the US total and unconditional of US troops from South Viet Nam, but not 50,000 or 150,000 only. This is because so long as American aggressor troops remain — in however small numbers — in Viet Nam, the fundamental national rights of the people there will be jeopardized.

Nixon wanted to soothe the American people's indignation at the US war policy by extolling their "generous support to the cause of a just peace in Viet Nam", their "perseverance" and their sacrifices for the sake of 18 million people in a faraway land."

Nixon wanted to appease the American anti-war movement with inflated rhetoric. But the Spring Offensive that erupted in over 200 cities of the United States was an iron — like answer to Nixon.

Nixon threatened the Vietnamese people that "they will be taking grave risks", and that he "shall not hesitate to take strong and effective measures...".

If all the calculations made by Nixon in his April 20 address constitute a series of errors, then this is his biggest error, since he forgot that even when its troop strength in South Viet Nam reached its climax, the US could not intimidate the Vietnamese people. Instead, the latter have always fought from an offensive posture, launching repeated attacks and uprisings, dealing the US and its puppets heavy punishing blows. Now that American troops are being "kept on the ropes" and the US has to ask the crippled Saigon army to do more of the dying in place the GIs, how can Nixon intimidate anybody?

For all his efforts to boast about "progress" in his "Vietnamization", Nixon cannot cover up the US losing position. Nixon has to admit that "problems remain," that the Viet Nam war "has been the longest and one of the most costly and difficult conflicts in our history."

This is starkly clear. And of course, if Nixon persists in his obdurate and aggressive stand and continues his "Vietnamization" (that is prolongation) of the war, then problems will remain, and the Viet Nam war will become longer, more costly and more difficult for the US imperialists.

THIEN LY

RSVN PRG's STATEMENT...

(*Continued from page 1*)

Viet Nam under the temporary control of the US and puppets.

With the anti-Viet Nam campaign and the bloody repression of Vietnamese residents in Cambodia, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique are brazenly opposing the just war of resistance of the South Vietnamese people and opposing the patriotic movement of the Khmer people, in service of the US scheme to intensify and expand the war to the whole of Indochina and realize Nixon's policy of using Asians to fight Asians. But, no manœuvre of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, however base and cruel, can help them extricate themselves from their present critical situation or save the US imperialists from their losing position in Viet Nam and Indochina.

Committing such monstrous crimes, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique have seriously hurt the feelings of the Vietnamese and Khmer peoples, brazenly trampled upon all international law and arrogantly challenged mankind's conscience.

The people and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN energetically denounce and sternly condemn the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique for repressing and massacring Vietnamese nationals, and resolutely demand that they stop forthwith all their criminal acts, release at once all Vietnamese residents they have arrested, dissolve immediately the camps where Vietnamese residents are detained, compensate the latter for the losses of life and property, and ensure their right of residence and a normal life as warranted by international law.

The RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government appeals to the kindred fellow countrymen in Cambodia to enhance their tradition of solidarity and mutual assistance, protect one another strengthen their friendship with the brotherly Khmer people, and resolutely struggle to foil all brutal and perfidious moves of the US imperialists and their lackeys aimed at killing Vietnamese residents and sowing national enmity between the two countries.

The people and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN firmly believe that the fraternal Khmer people, bound to the South Vietnamese people by a time-honoured friendship and militant solidarity, will certainly foil all brutal schemes and acts of the US imperialists and their henchmen in Phnom Penh and Saigon against the Vietnamese nationals.

The people and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN urgently appeal to the peoples and the Governments of socialist countries, the freedom—and justice-loving countries, and democratic and humanitarian organizations in the world to strongly condemn the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak fascist clique and take efficacious measures to help check the latter's criminal acts against the Vietnamese nationals.

The people and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN sternly warn the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique and the present administrative executives of different levels in Cambodia of the consequences of their monstrous crimes. He who sows the wind will reap the whirlwind. Those who have barbarously repressed and massacred Vietnamese residents will certainly be punished.

"LIBERATION ARMY" PAPER ACCLAIMS WIDESPREAD ATTACKS

THE commentator of the newspaper "Quan Giai Phong" (*Liberation Army*) *recently paid high tribute to the big successes recorded by the South Viet Nam armed forces and people in their widespread attacks and uprisings against the US and puppets in late March and early April.*

Citing preliminary reports, he said that from March 28 to April 5, the PLAF attacked over 500 enemy positions in 26 towns and provincial capitals and hundreds of district capitals and townships, over 20 division, brigade and regiment headquarters, over 30 airfields and many military ports and strategic storages. The targets included the most secret spots such as the US strategic storage area on the Cam Ranh peninsula.

The commentator said:

"Along with military attacks, the South Viet Nam people destroyed many "strategic hamlets" and cruel thugs, and seized control of many areas formerly under the enemy grip.

The big successes won in the period under review show that the PLAF continue to hold the initiative to make continuous and powerful assaults, initiative which had strongly developed since the period of widespread offensives and simultaneous uprisings started in early 1968.

Since early February this year, the US-puppets have strengthened their strategic defence system, using every brutal and wicked means to carry out their "Vietnamization" of the war plan, increasing bombings and toxic chemical sprays and attacks on the liberated areas. At the same time they have sent troops into the key areas for spying and terror operations.

They have increased police and terror campaigns in towns, provincial and district capitals and townships and their vicinity in an attempt to prevent PLAF eventual attacks but, to no avail. Many of their most heavily guarded positions including over 20 HQs of regiments upward have been struck.

The latest achievements once again testify to the firm growth of the PLAF whose three kinds of forces (regular, regional, guerilla) have cleverly and flexibly applied suitable methods of fighting.

Co-ordinating artillery and infantry, the PLAF in An Giang province *wiped out over* 3,000 *enemy troops in the Tri Ton military sub-sector and the Vinh Trung military training centre. Those in* My Tho province *destroyed the entire headquarters of the 12th regiment puppet 7th division, and an American artillery base handed over to the puppet army, destroying all war materials there. They also wiped out two battalions and heavily decimated many other battalions of the same division.*

The PLAF in Binh Thuan province *in their repeated attacks in the Mao River area wiped out or heavily decimated 7 US and puppet companies and the field command of the puppet 23rd division and the command of the 44th regiment.*

The PLAF in Tuyen Duc province *with daring and deep thrusts into enemy bases raided a series of enemy positions, in Da Lat mountain city wiping out over 300 puppet officers at the psywar school. The onset on the Dac Seang Special Forces camp, Kontum province, resulted in the loss of 60 per cent of enemy soldiers and of the 23rd ranger battalion neatly knocked out and the 22nd ranger battalion heavily decimated. Such highly effective actions have flared up all over South Viet Nam in the period under review.*

While the PLAF were dealing hammer blows at the US and puppets' nerve organs the regional forces and guerillas lost no time in destroying enemy manpower and helping the population to raise up against cruel thugs and wresting power in many vast areas.

The victories recorded in the said period also resulted from the close co-ordination between the "three prongs" military and political struggles of our armed forces and people and their agitation among enemy troops.

Along with the armed attacks by the PLAF, the people in many areas especially those considered by the enemy as key "pacification" ones, at the edge of provincial and district capitals and along communication lines, have risen up to destroy "strategic hamlets" and concentration camps, liquidate cruel "pacification" agents, disband the "popular defense" forces and called on puppet troops to desert or disband themselves.

These victories constitute heavy setbacks for the US and puppets.

While Nixon has been plotting to prolong the war through his "Vietnamization" plan, pressuring on the Saigon administration to increase troops, taxes and inflation and to carry out a faked "agrarian reform," keeping down American casualities, trying to blolster up the puppet army, and reducing war expenditures for the US, the PLAF have inflicted on the US and puppets serious losses in both manpower and war means.

As a result, the already low morale of the American and puppet troops has sunk ever further. Anti-war actions and collective desertions took place in many places. For instance, 400 montagnard troops in Pleiku refused to rescue the beleaguered Special Forces in Dac Seang, and the Australian battalion commander also resisted marching orders in An Giang. In My Tho, 500 troops of the 11th regiment, puppet 7th division, and the Hung Vuong training centre left the puppet army, and whole company of that unit joined the revolutionary ranks.

It is clear that the widespread attacks and uprisings in late March and early April have hit hard at the US—puppets' "Vietnamization of the war" plan and "pacification program. They flouted their claims that "Vietnamization" is making headway and that the "Viet Cong" are no longer able to launch large-scale offensives.

Together with the setbacks incurred by US aggressors in Laos, the new blows they have just taken in South Viet Nam further showed the weakening posture of the US in Indochina.

The US — masterminded coup d'etat to depose Samdech Head of State, Norodom Sihanouk, the collusion between the US and Saigon puppets and the Lon Nol — Sirik Matak clique to oppose the Khmer people and sow enmity between the Vietnamese and Khmer peoples, which has been strongly protested by the Khmer and condemned by the world people, has driven the US imperialists into greater passiveness and confusion."

The commentator concluded:

"The more the US imperialists obdurately drag on the war, the more humiliating setbacks they will incur. The more crimes they commit against our people, the greater the latter's hatred for them, and the stronger their determination to wipe them out".

A Woman-artillery unit stopping their feet on the way of their marching.

Phan Cong Nam, a PLAF hero

SINCE he joined up, Nam always proved energetic and helpful. Though his pack already weighed over 35 kilograms, he readily offered to carry his sick mates' knapsacks. Arrived at a station, he hurriedly went picking wild vegetables, digging bamboo shoots, or catching fish for his group and the sick in the unit to eat besides the usual rice.

In his first engagement, he was gunner N° 1 of the battery to open up first. He was thus put to a great test. He took up his position and aimed his gun, his heart beating briskly. When he finished camouflaging the emplacement, it was broad daylight. A drone of aircraft was heard from the direction of CP mountain. On the order of the battery commander, Nam calmly took aim. Enemy planes fired rockets on his defence-works and enemy guns from PM, CP kept on barking while an "old lady" hovered above head in reconnaissance. Then flights of jets, B. 57s gunships circled widely, rocketing and machinegunning. Then, wave by wave, they swooped down, raining demolition bombs, steel pellet bombs, rockets and, bullets. The CP mountain more than one thousand metres high was soon wrapped in columns of black and orange smoke. Weaving a thick flak, Nam's section soon downed four aircraft including two B.57s which crashed near its emplacement.

After this exploit, Nam was transferred to section one, in action near the S7 River. Just before giving battle, he learned that his father and his younger brother had been killed in an air raid on his village. The sad piece of news gave new strength to his arms and added sharpness to his eyes. This time he knocked out of the sky seven aircraft. It was midday when he was ordered to move at once his battery to another place. Without hesitation he put the red hot barrel on his shoulders where his jacket and his flesh burned. His mates suggested to him to dip it into the river but he refused to do so for fear of damaging it.

For three consecutive days on Hill 751, Nam fought against scores of flights of US planes, drawing their fire away from advancing friendly units. Wounded in one eye and one foot he remained at his post, shrugging off the injury as a minor one, and managed to bag one more jet and one more helicopter.

The day after he had been admitted to the dressing station, he asked to return to his unit, picking a heavy bundle of wild vegetables for the cook on the way back. Though his wound had not completely healed, he followed his mates in a forced march to a new assignment. A flight of helicopter gunships strafed their route. Nam offered to divert fire from his comrades. Together with another fighter, he dashed out of cover and opened up at the air pirates, which attracted more of them. Made bold by sporadic fire from the ground, an "anabas" swooped down, and was pranged in next to no time.

One day, while picking wild vegetables for the kitchen, Nam saw an enemy aircraft clearing a spot for a troop landing. With three cartridges he tumbled it two hundred yards away from where he was.

Recently Phan Cong Nam, the young company's chief from Battalion C — a hero unit — has been cited Hero of the People's Liberation Armed Forces by the Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

editorial

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by the press and other social sections, the students' protest actions sympathized with by workmen, intellectuals, public figures, religious and political activists, journalists ... The latter's struggle has been backed by people from all walks of life, particularly the workers, the students and members of the liberal professions.

If the Thieu-Ky-Khiem troika of tyrants has been forced to meet some of the claims put forth, it has not ceased slandering various movements and intensifying its repression. After the RMK - BRJ workers have got satisfaction, it is the turn of their mates in other firms to fall victims to vexations. The cancellation of the decision to boost the cost of newsprint 100% has been followed by the closing down, temporary or permanent, of many papers. The official promise to provide war wounded and disabled with housing has been accompanied by arrest and detention of many of these, charged with having been "instigated by the Communists", and use of cudgels and grenades against a number of other dissenters. So far the administration has ignored the main demand of the students and pupils: release of Huynh Tan Mom, acting President of the Student's Association and others of their comrades held arbitrarily. Instead these may have to face trial before a military court and police brutality has been given free play at the student protest of the present Cambodian junta's atrocities against Vietnamese residents.

Popular discontent and particularly student distent and the Saigon rulers' high handed dealing with it show the extent to which the latter are out of touch with the youths and people's feelings. The present developments are an ominous writing on the wall for those in power and intensified repression on their part will only invite fiercer opposition from the masses. Few among these and even among puppet civil servants and troops still entertain any illusion about the professional apostates who after being in the French colonialists and Japanese fascists' pay are now fetching and carrying for the US imperialists.

The South Viet Nam urban people's legitimate aspirations are just any people's in our times: genuine freedom and democracy in authentic independence and lasting peace. But these are simply unconceivable as long as the US imperialists and their present Saigon stooges rule the roost, not only for the townsfolk in particular but also for the whole people in general in South Viet Nam, since their nature is domination and fascism, subjection and war.

The South Viet Nam city population are left with only one choice: fight with stubbornness, coordinate their actions with those of the whole people and armed forces, close their ranks and stiffen their resolve. With the staunch support of their fellow-countrymen in South and North Viet Nam, with the sympathy and backing of progressive mankind, they will no doubt be able to make no mean contribution to the common effort to rid South Viet Nam of foreign aggressors and native traitors and to achieve independence, democracy, peace, neutrality and prosperity and eventually the peaceful reunification of the country.

SOUTH VIET NAM

STUDENTS KEEP UP PROTEST

THE students' fierce protest has been on the upgrade throughout South Viet Nam.

April 9: representatives of their 'Struggle Committee' met with Nguyen Van Huyen and Pham Nam Sach, respectively chairman of the Saigon Upper House, and chairman of its Legal Committee to reiterate the unyielding position of the students. On the same day spokesman of Saigon high-school students stated that the strike of their comrades would continue for an indefinite period.

April 10: also in Saigon, 400 high-school students demonstrated against the ill-treatment and torturing of those of their mates who had been arbitrarily arrested.

To curb this rising unrest, the police, on specific orders from Thieu-Ky-Khiem, rounded up 30 paraders and tore to pieces their banners. In response to the puppet authorities intimidation, a rally took place in front of the Saigon Central Market Hall. Here the demonstrators scuffled with the police called in to deal with them. Another 20 students were apprehended.

April 11: 600 students living in the Minh Mang University Area demonstrated in the street bearing the same name. They demanded an end to repression and to the police cordon there. With cudgels and tear gas cops attempted to disperse the gathering, thus injuring many. Far from being cowed, the demonstrators pulled down barbed-wire fences and hurled stones at the police in self-defence. On the following day, a declaration was issued by the Minh Mang University Area representatives, denouncing the administration's fascist brutality.

April 12: 2,000 repressntatives of the students of the Saigon, Dalat and Hue faculties, along with representatives of Saigon high-school students met at the Van Hanh faculty. The meeting condemned reprisals of the Thieu-Ky-Khiem administration, and decided on the setting up of an All South Viet Nam Coordination Committee for the Students' Struggle (in the occupied zone). A delegation of war invalids now fighting for better treatment by the ruling trio also attended. The police irrupted into the convention hall and tried to oust the delegates by force of arms. They were however compelled to withdraw, in face of the students' determination to sit out.

April 14: hundreds of students pressed toward the Saigon university premises. Slogans written in blood on white material demanded that the police cordon around colleges be lifted. A group of cops under the police chief of Saigon's 3rd Ward rashed to the place. Confronted with the students' stiff resistance, they too turned tail. The dean of the university had finally to receive the demonstrators and promised them to intercede with the administration for the satisfaction of their claims.

On the evening, another demonstration was staged at the Minh Mang university area against the police cordon there. 300 police were repelled by the students with stones. Almost at the same time over 200 students marched to the Van Hanh faculty and, together with 40 of their comrades observing a 72 hours fast here, started a white-night protest.

April 17: Students gathered in Cho-Lon for five hours running in protest against the mass murder of Vietnamese residents in Cambodia by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak ruling clique. The police dispersed the rally with tear gas and prevented the burning of Lon Nol's effigy. Two days later, 300 students held a requiem at the An Quang Pagoda for the souls of murdered Vietnamese.

April 18: the police fiercely dispersed with tear gas a demonstration by students streaming toward the Lower House building. After two attempts, a number succeeded in breaking into the premises and was received by the Speaker.

April 20: a protest rally was organized in front of the premises of the Third Tactical Area military circuit court where Huynh Tan Mam, acting president of the Students' General Association, and several of his comrades were to be tried. Several protesters managed to penetrate into the court room but they were driven out by cudgel-carrying cops. At the same time, students broke through barbed-wire fences and a police cordon into the National Assembly building, chanting, "Down with the field military court".

The struggle of Saigon students has been backed by their comrades in Can Tho, Hue, Ben Tre, My Tho and other provincial capitals with varied forms of action: strikes, protest meetings, distribution of leaflets, teach-ins, etc... It has also enlisted the warm support of such mass organizations as the Buddhist Institute Council and the Buddhist Functionaries Federation which have adopted a resolution urging that the students' demands be met. The press has also shown remarkably great sympathy.

The violent reprisals of the puppet administration only prove its increasing isolation, and alarm at the present agitation by the students and other social segments who openly support them.

The lass of my little hamlet

Oh you, the dead and the living,
How many bomb craters scar this little hamlet?
No use counting them which are countless.
On them filled up, plants will grow lusher.

Oh you, lassie who are pulling up jade green seedlings,
Only yesterday, two blasts shattered a tank,
Whose wreckage is lying in your field,
This morning, how nimble your hands are!

Her eyes as blue as the deep sea
Radiate gentleness like a doe's.
But you should have seen them yesterday
Flashing hatred at the enemy like lightning lacerating darkness.

None would have recognized her of the little hamlet,
With her hair done up, her trousers' legs rolled high,
Aiming direct hits at the aggressors,
Thundering fierce battle cries.

They crashed down like trees in a hurricane.
Amidst a fury of shells, bombs and bullets, she moved about
Swift like a swallow, all over the battleground, among her mates,
Her face black with powder, dust and ashes.

After the foe fled, she went for a splash in the river.
Returned home to the cackling welcome of fowls,
To which she fed grains with one hand while combing with the other
Her lustrous long hair, a Lorelei with raven locks.

Her rifle propped against a pillar, her satchel hung on the wall,
Her mother absent, she attended to all household chores,
Nursed baby brother, swang his hammock to the rhythm of a lullaby
Whose words cloud-hopped like gleeful larks.

Why could the lass of the little hamlet
Pock-marked with innumerable holes,
Why could such a gentle and loveable lass
Do so fearless and formidable a fighter?

No, this is no enigma, nor a mystery.
She can be both, for she is a lass from the land of Viet Nam.

HAI LE

SOUTH VN WORKERS MOVEMENT FORGES AHEAD

PARALLEL with 'pacification' of the countryside, the US-puppets repeately crack down on the townsfolk in South Viet Nam. Invoking the 10-68 law they ban all strikes, demonstrations and meetings; at the same time, they frenziedly draft youth, levy "austerity taxes" and raise the prices of commodities many times last year's figures. They muster over 100 battalions of regulars to guard Saigon-Cholon, Gia Dinh, increase the police strength by the thousands in an attempt to stem the people's armed and political actions.

Nevertheless the townsfolk's movements for democracy and peace, and the workers' movement like many others keep making widespread, steady and vigorous advances often assuming great proportions, fierceness and turbulence which profoundly disturb the enemy's rear. An indication of this has been supplied by ebullient strikes of workers in firms enterprises, workshops, construction sites especially since the beginning of this year.

They demand wage-increases, better living and working conditions, an end to unemployment, dismissal of workers and overbearing attitude... like the workers of the Di An depot, Saigon building industry, Chi Hoa engineering factory, BGI breweries, Thu Duc US storages, Saigon stevadores, US Pacific Company, Rach Gia rice-husking mills. They also gather by the thousands in district 6, Phu Lam, Ban Co, Cho Cau Muoi in Saigon and many others towns and claims land, housing, water and electricity, and protest arbitrary fines.

Remarkable over the past months has been the stoppage of by 16,000 pedicab drivers for an end to unemployment and starvation, which enjoys sympathy and support from all labouring people in Saigon.

The workers' movement in co-ordination with the struggle of other strata of the population against Nixon's "Vietnamization" and Thieu-Ky-Khiem's fascist measures. It has won over a number of deputies to the South Viet Nam "National Assembly" who also condemn tax-hikes, expose grafts, oppose persecution, want to arraign Thieu before a "special court", withdraw their confidence in the Tran Thien Khiem Cabinet, which further splits the ranks of the puppet administration.

The South Viet Nam workers reciprocate the support of other segments of the population. Their close solidarity with the press, students and pupils' organisations makes them the core of the movement. The letter of the South Viet Nam Federation of Workers to the Minister of Economy Pham Kim Ngoc read among other things: "The price rise of newsprint is a move aimed at making it hard for the peasants and the workers to buy newspapers, their spiritual food", (AFP, March 11, 1970). On March 10, 1970, in a conference at the Press Centre it was admitted that "right since the start the protest action, the Press has received warm support from the Federation of Workers grouping 121 trade-unions on the city". The stronger the workers' opposition, the closer their ranks and the more co-ordinated their effort with other social sections. Thus when the bus workers' strike was met with force (January 7,1970) 70,000 workers from 118 Saigon trade-unions walked out in sympathy to give a cohent proof of the solidarity of the working class and to uphold its tradition of unbending and valiant struggle.

In this spreading wave of unrest from such cities as Saigon Hue, Da Nang, Qui Nhon... to all towns in South Viet Nam, the struggle of the working class has been gaining strength.

In many cases, force has been resorted to, like the rounding up by tens of thousands of workers in My Tho of village puppet authorities, the fight put up by thousands of workers in Can Tho armed with knives, hammers and sticks against the thugs who had been called into deal with them while they were demonstrating against the GI who had raped a SVN woman Nguyen Thi Ba to death.

Most outstanding in the recent past has been the series of successes scored by the workers in persistent and grim efforts for vital claims like wage lift, more acceptable working conditions (by 7,600 workers at the RMK contactor firm, 25 women-workers in Long Ho, Vinh Long province of the same business) shorter working hours, full pay on May Day (by 6,000 workers in Lai Khe, Thu Dau Mot province, 5,000 workers at the US Pacific Company) or apologies from their bosses for their overbearing attitude. A signal success was won by the Esso workers in Saigon, after 9 months of militating for allowances and banns.

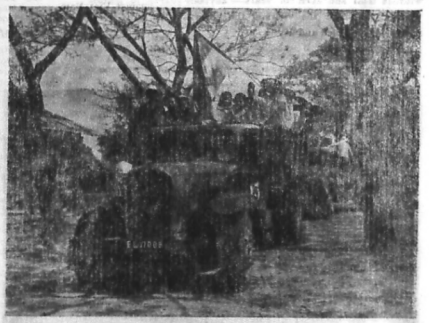
The South Viet Nam workers have been able to force the puppet administration and their bosses to set up "consultative committees", "joint committees" consisting of delegation of trade-unions, workers and representatives of the puppet administration, enterprise-owners to supervise the satisfaction of claims and settle any conflict between employees and employers. The South Viet Nam workers rightly consider that their goal of struggle is not only their own well-being but also the independence, democracy and peace for their land. That is why their claims for material welfare are always combined with their demands for peace, an end to the war and they always stand in the van of the common struggle of the townsfolk.

Together with the political movement, guerrilla has been developing apace in many SVN towns, especially in Saigon. Liquidation of thugs, destruction of "civilian defence", occupation of streets and districts, agitation among the enemy soldiers has been gaining momentum, which paves the way for bigger progress of the townsfolk's revolutionary drive and gives more sting to the three-prong attack on the cities.

Clearly enough, in the South Viet Nam cities, the US puppets can no longer rule the roost, for the latent revolutionary forces will turn them into firing fronts, foiling all their dark designs. Exactly as the appeal of the South Viet Nam Liberation Federation of Workers on the occasion of the 9th founding anniversary of the SVN National Front for Liberation (December 20, 1969) has assessed:

"In the present situation and in the immediate future the enemy are confronted with many great difficulties and torn by irreconcilable contradictions. The antagonism between them and the various strata of the population is increasingly embittered. There are favourable conditions for us to rally our forces, push the movement ahead and eventually overthrow our enemy and wrest back power for the people."

PHAN HUU



Rubber-farm's Workers in liberated areas welcoming the NFL and RSVNPRG

MR. PEROS' CHOICE

Mr. Peros is an American multi-millionaire, and therefore a good American citizen.

In addition to this, he is a philanthropist since he has offered free trips to American women who wanted information about their husbands listed as missing after air raids on the DRVN.

There is not the least doubt that with his very large fortune and this high reputation, he can lead a princely life until the end of his days. But, out of waywardness, the multi-millionaire has just expressed a queer wish and made an impossible choice. He has stated to newmen that he would like to live in... a prison of Saigon!

We sincerely wish we would never not have to receive Mr. Peros in one of our prisoners' camp to help him clear away his groundless fears. But we have no intention to prevent him from enjoying the amenities of Thieu-Ky's prison régime. We are however sure that hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese detainees and many fellow countrymen of Mr. Peros are very far from sharing his partiality for Saigon gaols.

Last year, an American team of investigation into religious and political liberties in Viet Nam — including eight personalities among them Bishop James Armstrong, Senator John Cornyers, Robert Drinan, Dean of Faculty of Law in Boston, Retired Admiral Arnald True, — spent a fortnight in South Viet Nam (end of May — beginning of June). After their trip, they sent to the Senate a rather gloomy report on political and religious freedoms in Saigon.

The report pointed out that the countless prisons in South Viet Nam were packed with "political detainees" subjected to an infamous treatment and the "democratic liberties" recognized by the "Constitution" had become a dead letter. The puppet authorities at all levels, the police, the forces of social security, the military forces, the intelligence service, could arrest and detain — without trial and even for years — anybody who did not share the views of the government, i.e. of Thieu and Ky.

According to the report, a person might be arrested when found near a place raided by guerrillas. Once apprehended, the victim was forbidden to get into touch with other people even with his family. In a number of prisons, cells were so narrow that the prisoner could neither lie down nor sit down. Third degree was the usual practice. At Poulo Condor, the gaolers had invented the "bicycle torture": the prisoner had to squat with his wrists tied to his ankles, often for a week, which resulted in his being unable to walk or even to stand up...

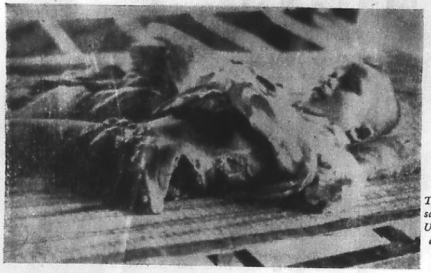
A girl law student was put to the question for a whole year. On the day of her trial, she could no longer walk and had to be carried to the court by two fellow detainees. She was finally discharged: she had been arrested in error, being mistaken for the accused girl whom she resembled.

We do not want to exhaust all the details in the report and would like to refer Mr. Peros to the "Congressional Record, 91th Congress, 1st session". Mr Ryan was right when he stated in June 1969 at the House of Representatives, after he had heard the report, that the US did not fight for democracy in South Viet Nam as claimed by propaganda, true freedom did not exist there, the basic norms of civic liberties being seriously challenged.

Such is grossomodo, — according to "well informed" and "trustworthy" sources, — the truth about political liberties under a regime set up and sponsored by Washington.

Mr. Peros seems concerned about the fate of the pilots whose planes were shot down over North Viet Nam. It is however no secret that his "protégés" came to sow death and ruin in an independent and sovereign country, making thousands of dead, wounded, widows and orphans. But his heart is for the killers of North Vietnamese and for the murderers of our Southern fellow-countrymen. We can very well see what stuff the soft-hearted multi-millionaire is made of and for whom he works when he pours out a torrent of slanders against Viet Nam.

HO MAI BAC



The heinous massacre committed by US-bombs: Children murdered!

THE "SPRING OFFENSIVE" IN NEARLY 200 U.S. CITIES AND TOWNS

THE effervescence of the "Spring Offensive" has hit Washington and other American cities. From the Federal capital to State capitals, from big cities to small towns all over the United States, angry demonstrations under the "Pull US troops out of South Viet Nam and Laos now!" slogan have been staged. The "No tax for the dirty war" watchword has taken pride of place in this "offensive". The cogent accusations heard at the meetings held in front of tax-collecting offices have pointed to the disastrous effects of the Viet Nam war on the daily life of the American people and society.

According to Western sources, following the three days' hunger strike staged at the White House square, on April 15, in Washington, 60,000 people of all walks of life and ages, displaying the South Viet Nam Republic flags paraded in the street, in support of the South Vietnamese people. The American youths chanted in front of the draft-centre of the Navy protests against the Nixon administration's sending American Youths to Viet Nam. At a rally held in front of the US Congress building, D. Dellinger, Mobe co-chairman, called on the American people to refuse to pay income-tax to the authorities to show their anti-war feeling. Two American flags were burnt at the meeting.

In New York, the demonstrators picketed the war material manufacturing firms, protesting against these companies feathering their own nests with the dirty war in Viet Nam while the toiling masses were bearing the brunt of this war unleashed by the American authorities. Beside, a great number of white and black people of various creeds and political leanings gathered in front of tax collection offices in New York to protest against the prolongation of the Viet Nam war and its spreading to the whole of Indochina, and to urge people not to pay tax for this war. In coordination with this common action, many American universities and colleges were closed on April 15.

Sixty thousand people including teachers, students and pupils from various localities met in Bryan square to demand an end of the Viet Nam war. There, lawyer W. Kunstler took the floor and said: "It is time to oppose the unjust power by any means available." Pop singers P. Sieger and F. Kirkpattrick entertained the crowd with many anti-Viet Nam war-songs.

In Massachusetts, where a law has just been passed to legalize refusal of service in the undeclared war in Viet Nam the agitation has been widespread. About 80,000 people (mostly youths), chiefly in Boston and Cambridge demonstrated against the Nixon administration's prosecution of the Viet Nam war.

On the night of April 15, in Houston (Texas), 2,000 delegates attending the meeting of young Catholic girls passed a resolution demanding withdrawal of GI's from Viet Nam and poured into the streets where they took part in a protest candle procession.

In Detroit (Michigan), Chicago (Illinois), Stanford university (California), Cleveland (Ohio), tens of thousands of youth and students organized meetings, rallies and other forms of antiwar action.

On the morning of April 15, the Chicago peace fighters held stand-up demonstrations in many cities and distributed leaflets denouncing the Nixon administration's pursuit of this unjust and costly war and calling for popular opposition to it.

To cope with this powerful campaign launched by all the sections of the American people, the US authorities resorted to force and terror. At least, 21 protestors were taken away and nearly 300 others wounded. The demonstrators indignantly hit back at federal guards and policemen, ransacked or burnt many official residences and cars. The brutalities of the US rulers have thrown a strong light on their hideous nature and only exacerbated the anger of the masses against the Viet Nam war.

From April 16 to 18, this anti-war action kept mounting and spread to the university of California, to Cornel (New York State), Seattle (Washington), Austin (Texas) and many other cities. Congresman Andren Stein tabled a bill guaranteeing for the citizens of that state the right not to take part in the undeclared Viet Nam war 8,000 people in Madison (Wisconsin) also urged that the local Parliament pass a similar bill.

On April 18, delegates of students from 50 universities and colleges met at Hanova (New Hampshire) and adopted a resolution demanding immediate withdrawal of US troops from South East Asia and other areas, curtailment of the war budget and stopping of experiments and production of chemical and bacteriological weapons.

Up to now, initial reports said, this anti Viet Nam drive war has hit nearly 200 American cities and towns.

Long live the militant solidarity between South Vietnamese and Tanzanian peoples.

Photo : *Mr. Do Hang, charge d'affaires p.i. of the SVNR Embassy in Tanzania presenting a NLF's flag to the Youth of Tanzania*

THE PATRIOTIC FORCES OF CAMBODIA PUNISH REPRESSIVE LON NOL FORCES

IN response to the appeal of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk to resist the US imperialists and their stooges, the Lon Nol — Sirik Matak clique, the people and patriotic forces in Chi Pu area, Svey Rieng province, on April 4 took arms and encircled the Chi Pu post, according to reports from Cambodia.

The reactionary troops in the post who attempted to put down the people's uprising were duly punished. The people and patriotic forces in the area wiped out 2 companies of reactionary troops of the Lon Nol — Sirik Matak clique including the captain commander of the post, seized 377 firearms of various kinds and destroyed 4 guns and one armoured vehicle.

On April 6, the pro-American reactionary administration in Cambodia sent 4 companies to the place to repress the local population. In close coordination with the people, the patriotic forces heavily engaged the enemy reinforcements, wiping out two more companies and trouncing the two others, and captured nearly 100 weapons.

On the previous night, the inhabitants in Kompong Trek in the same province rose up against the Lon Nol — Sirik Matak reactionary clique. The insurgent population fought back against the repressive forces, killing or wounding 80 of them including 2 captains and capturing more than 100 others. They seized 453 firearms and a quantity of ammunition and one armoured car.

At present, the population are actively building their forces and bases and are setting up a provisional committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea in the region to defend Chi Pu.

Thousands of Khmer people in Krek area, Kong Pong Cham province, on the night of April 11, together with the Khmer armed forces behind Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, rose up and razed Krek military position held by troops of the Lon Nol — Sirik Matak clique.

The next day, they intercepted enemy reinforcements, wiped out over 200 Lon Nol — Sirik Matak agents, captured a dozen military vehicles and a large quantity of weapons and ammunition. On April 13, the agents of Lon Nol — Sirik Matak fled from the area.

The same evening, the population of Trapeang-Phlong, Trapeang-Rumxong Koong Kang and Krek, armed with sticks, knives and axes, turned out in great numbers for a show of strength.

They arrested three of the most notorious Lon Nol - Sirik Matak agents and held a meeting. At the meeting, representatives of the local population declared abolition of the administration of the pro-US ultra rightists and establishment of the provisional committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea. Hundreds of young men later volunteered to join the armed forces faithful to Samdech Head of State, Norodom Sihanouk.

On April 5, the US imperialists and the Saigon puppet regime sent one battalion of the 49th Regiment, 25th Division and another battalion of the 10th Armour Regiment of the Saigon puppet army from Tay Ninh province (South Viet Nam) to raid Ta Mo and Ta Sach areas in Svey Rieng province (Cambodia).

To defend the people's life and the frontiers of their country, the Khmer patriotic armed forces fiercely intercepted the intruders, killing or wounding nearly 100 South Vietnamese troops and wrecked 10 military vehicles. The remnants had to flee back to South Viet Nam.

On April 7, three US companies in South Viet Viet Nam again crossed the frontiers and collaborated with the armed forces of the Lon Nol — Sirik Matak clique in terrorizing the local population in Ta Mo area also in Svey Rieng province. Fighting back the enemy the Khmer Patriotic Armed Forces killed or wounded 70 GIs. The US remnants had to run for their life back to South Viet Nam.

Lao PAF attack

On April 3,4, Lao patriotic armed forces and the population of Xieng Khoang province launched violent attacks against enemy forces at Samthong putting out of action 57 enemy troops, Khaosan Pathet Lao (KPL) reported. At the same time, they also assaulted 4 enemy positions in the surrounding area.

On April 9, Lao regional forces raided many enemy areas in the Sam Thong area inflicting seriously losses on the rightist forces.

On April 13, UPI announced that reinforcement troops sent by the bandit Vang Pao to Sam Thong, Long Cheng HQ had to go there on foot.

From April 3 to 12, 1970, this HQ was under heavy artillery fire from Lao patriotic armed forces. On the morning of April 12, three shells crashed into Vang Pao's HQ. On the same day the Boum Long position (30km North East of the Plain of Jars) encircled for 3 months by the valiant Lao fighters also was pounded by violent artillery fire.

During this time, in Lower Laos the Lao patriotic forces struck at the Tang Vay air base (50km South of Muong Phalan) and the 11th mobile battalion of the puppet forces stationed at Sevan, killing and wounding 130 enemy troops.

On April 13, backed up by mortar fire they reoccupied Phalan, a market-town situated 100 km East of Savannakhet province.

The rightist forces which had been concentrated there by the US imperialists for offensives against the liberated zone of Savannakhet province were forced to withdraw after several hours' fighting.

WHILE the *April* 9 massacre of more than 100 Vietnamese residents near *Prasaut*, *Prey Veng* province (Cambodia) was still shocking the public in Viet Nam, the rest of Indochina and the world, the Lon Nol—Sirik Matak clique committed another savage mass killing of Vietnamese nationals.

According to foreign reports, the Lon Nol—Sirik Matak reactionaries sent hooligans to round up Vietnamese residents in many places, hustled them into lorries and took them to an unknown destination, leaving their children and babies without food and milk.

In Kantout, a number of Vietnamese nationals were hanged and disembowelled. According to *AFP*, the Lon Nol - Sirik Matak's police searched all hotels in Phnom Penh and took 300 Vietnamese nationals to unknown places.

Reuter reported on *April* 14 that thousands of Vietnamese were detained in Phnom Penh without warrants. Together with

RESOLUTELY CHECK THE LON NOL-SIRIK MATAK GANG'S HANDS

the slaughters, persecution and arrests, the Lon Nol—Sirik Matak clique also imposed a curfew on Vietnamese residents. More vicious still, they secretly murdered Vietnamese nationals and threw their bodies into the river. *UPI* disclosed on *April* 16 that a new mass-slaying had taken place in Cambodia, only 8 miles from Phnom Penh. At least 300 and approximately 1,000 Vietnamese were killed. The same source said that people were not clear about the exact number of executed persons but estimated that over 1,000 dead bodies were seen floating down the river south of Phnom Penh.

It should be recalled that the terror campaign against the Vietnamese nationals, described by foreign and Cambodian press as a "manhunt for Vietnamese" had been on not only in Phnom Penh, Prasaut, but also in many other localities of Cambodia.

Everybody is aware that the Lon Nol — Sirik Matak clique sold out to the US imperialists for dollars and weapons has been deliberately serving as a agent in carrying out the US scheme of sowing national enmity and division so as to weaken the unity bloc of the Indo-Chinese people, striving to impede the Vietnamese peoples' present resistance against the US imperialists for national salvation, and implementing the Nixon doctrine of "using Asians to fight Asians."

They have been whipping up an Anti-Viet Nam campaign in an attempt to divert public opinion, cover up the US aggressive designs and their true nature as US henchmen. That is why, while claiming to maintain the "policy of peace and neutrality", they have in fact been behaving like reactionary stooges of the US, and perpetrating and repressing the patriotic movement of the Cambodian people and at the same time massacring in a most barbarous manner Vietnamese residents in Cambodia.

Like the atrocities of the US-puppets in South Viet Nam, these savage killings have been arousing a strong wave of indignation among the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples and progressive mankind.

In a letter sent on *April* 12 to the governments and peoples of all countries, Samdech Head of State, Norodom Sihanouk indignantly condemned "the crimes unprecedented in the 2,000 years' history of our country and people, which are not less horrible, atrocious, savage and inhuman than the Nazis' under the infamous Hitlerite regime."

In Saigon, students repeatedly demonstrated against the mass-slaughters of Vietnamese residents in Cambodia by the Lon Nol — Sirik Matak clique.

Together with the strong condemnation of such odious cruelties by the Indo-Chinese peoples in the socialist and nationalist countries, the Western press could hardly contain their feeling of horror. Le *Figaro* said on *April* 11 that nothing could justify the massacre of captive civilians in Cambodia.

UPI on *April* 18 called Prasaut "a massacre town."

Reuter on the same day quoted a source close to the US embassy as saying, "How can President Nixon defend the offer of arms to a regime which, if not advocating, is at least condoning what almost amounts to genocide?"

Disgustingly enough, while the US imperialists are trying to conceal their hand in the slayings, the Thieu-Ky-Khiem puppet administration issued a communique to the press calling for calm, and for abstention from criticisms which might damage the relations between Cambodia and Viet Nam, and basely charged that the slain Vietnamese residents had been "victims of communist purges."

Deeply shocked and indignant at the Lon Nol — Sirik Matak bestialities, the South Vietnamese people fully agree with the statement of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam which said: "The people and the PRG of the RSVN energetically denounce and sternly condemn the Lon Nol — Sirik Matak clique for repressing and massacring Vietnamese nationals, and resolutely demand that they stop forth with all their criminal acts, release at once all Vietnamese residents they have arrested, dissolve immediately the camps where Vietnamese residents are detained, compensate the latter for the losses of life and property, and ensure their right of residence and a normal life as warranted by international law.

The people and the PRG of the RSVN sternly warn the Lon Nol — Sirik Matak clique and the present administrative executives of different levels in Cambodia for their monstrous crimes. He who sows the wind will reap the whirlwind. Those who have barbarously repressed and massacred Vietnamese residents will certainly be punished".

LONG LIVE THE WORLD [illegible] UNION

RSVN FOREIGN MINISTRY'S STATEMENT ON NIXON'S ADDRESS

The Foreign Ministry of the Republic of South Viet Nam issund the following statement in connection with President Nixon's April 20 address to the American nation:

"CONDUCTING their war of aggression in Viet Nam, the US imperialists have sustained one defeat after another. The US failure now is obvious, still it is reluctant to give up its scheme of aggression against Viet Nam.

The Nixon administration is trying to carry out its program for "Vietnamization" of the war, strengthen the puppet army, feverishly "pacify" South Viet Nam with a view to restoring the disintegrating puppet power system. To prolong their aggressive war, and materialize neo-colonialism in South Viet Nam, the US imperialists have sought by every means to maintain the bellicose and rotten Saigon stooge administration now bitterly hated by the people in the areas still occupied by the US — puppets. The Nixon administration still is obdurately opposing the correct ten-point overall solution of the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam concerning the Viet Nam problem, and is deliberately downgrading the Paris Conference on Viet Nam.

Since he took office, Nixon has unceasingly ballyhooed his "good will" for peace while in fact intensifying and widening the war. The US still continues to violate seriously the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, incessantly escalate its aggressive war in Laos, carry out interventionist and subversive activities in Cambodia, sabotage the independence and the policy of peace and neutrality of the Kingdom of Cambodia. Under US plans, the Saigon puppet administration and the reactionary Lon Nol — Sirik Matak clique are colluding with each other to oppose the patriotic struggle of the Vietnamese and Khmer peoples and massacre Vietnamese residents. Recently the US has sent American weapons from South Viet Nam to the reactionary Lon Nol — Sirik Matak clique to kill Khmer people. All these events are laying bare the US criminal manœuvre to widen its aggressive war to the whole of Indochina, thus seriously sabotaging peace in this area.

In face of the pressing demand of the people in Viet Nam, the United States and the rest of the world, that the US totally, speedily and unconditionally withdraw its troops and troops of the foreign countries of the US camp from South Viet Nam, President Nixon on April 20, 1970 announced the withdrawal of 150,000 troops to be completed only by Spring 1971. This is an extremely tricky move to fool public opinion in the United States and the world as a whole, delay the US troops withdrawal, prolong the US military occupation of South Viet Nam and continue realizing the US scheme of aggression through the "Vietnamization" of the war program. President Nixon's address is also full of threats, slanders and distortion of the just cause of the peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, intended to cover up the US aggression and carry out the wicked scheme to divided the peoples of the three Indochinese countries, and use Indochinese to fight Indochinese.

The intentionally vague words in Nixon's address decidedly can deceive nobody. The American people surely will not let the Nixon administration drag on its aggressive war in Viet Nam, a war costly in terms of human lives and resources and unpopular. The world peoples cannot let the US imperialists continue their criminal war of aggression in South Viet Nam.

The people and Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam resolutely demand that the US stop its aggressive war, withdraw speedily, totally and unconditionally its troops and the troops of the foreign countries in the US camp from South Viet Nam, renounce the Thieu — Ky — Khiem puppet administration and let South Vietnamese people decide themselves their own affairs without foreign interference.

The South Vietnamese people deeply cherish peace, but this must be peace in independence and freedom. If the US imperialists stubbornly carry on their aggressive war, the South Vietnamese people, united like one man, are resolved to persist in and push ahead their fight to foil the program for "Vietnamization" of the war and all their perfidious and crafty manœuvres. No brutal forces nor insolent threat can away the rock-like will of a people who have fought for decades for independence and freedom.

The US imperialist aggressors are doomed to failure!

The South Vietnamese people, the Vietnamese nation will surely be victorious."

DIPLOMATIES WITH UAR REINFORCED

THE Foreign Ministry of the RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government on April 23 issued the following communique on the raising of diplomatic relations between the Republic of South Viet Nam and the United Arab Republic:

"TO strengthen further the friendship between the Republic of South Viet Nam and the United Arab Republic, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN and the Government of the United Arab Republic have decided to raise to embassy level the diplomatic relations between the two countries."

WORLD WORKERS AND TUs WHOLE HEARTEDLY SUPPORT US

"THE primary task set for the world workers' and trade unions' movement is to step up support for the struggle of the Vietnamese people till complete victory." These heartfelt words express the common feelings of the delegates to the Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions held in October 1969.

This congress was one of the great drives to mobilize the workers' and TU organizations in the world to back Viet Nam under the main slogan: "US imperialism must withdraw rapidly, completely and unconditionally its troops and those of the countries in its camp from South Viet Nam."

We are gratified to learn that in the last few months, the world workers' and TU movement in support of Viet Nam and against the US Viet Nam war has been mounting vigorously, involving many TU organizations and taking varied forms in socialist countries, nationalist countries as well as capitalist countries.

Over the last few months, in face of the Nixon administration's persistent and truculent intensification of the war by its Vietnamization policy, the workers' and TU movement in support of Viet Nam has gained great momentum.

Wave after wave, this drive and that of the world's peoples have hit hard at the US imperialists' policy of aggression and continued to condemn and denounce GI's crimes of in South Viet Nam which has worsened US isolation in the world.

The workers and toilers who take the lead in the struggle in South Viet Nam urban centres, or work in army workshops in the liberated zone, or in rubber plantations... are greatly moved to see that daily and hourly their mates in the socialist countries keenly follow the development in South Viet Nam, support their strikes in enemy-held areas and tirelessly taken part in meetings and demonstrations in support of Viet Nam after working hours.

We are aware that since the spawning of the "Nixon theory" to cover up the US policy of aggression and intervention in the Pacific area, which perfidiously set Asians to fight Asians, a bubbling movement spearheaded against the US and in support of Viet Nam has been launched by the workers and toilers in Thailand, the Philippines, Japan, New Zealand, Australia... In these countries, the workers have demonstrated for the withdrawal of their troops from South Viet Nam and to drive American war ships out of their ports and picketed the Saigon embassies in these countries; in Australia, 32 TU organizations have called on the Aussie troops to oppose the war.

Since the beginning this year, prompted by their solidarity with Viet Nam the workers and toiling people in Western Europe and Scandinavia have staged many meetings and demonstrations and other actions in favour of Viet Nam in defiance of inclement weather or harsh police repression.

In France, the working class and labouring people have initiated widespread campaigns in support of Viet Nam of unknown size so far, including concerted drives taking place in Paris and 40 other towns and cities, and are contemplating a big mobilization campaign for next May 10.

In Italy, after widespread discussions of President Ho Chi Minh's last instructions, the workers and other toilers have observed many "weeks of solidarity with Viet Nam".

In many West-German cities, the workers have eagerly taken part in meetings, demonstrations and marches to demand an end to the US Viet Nam war, after hearing with indignation the denunciation by the two little Liens of the Son My massacre.

In Great Britain, the British workers and people together with 3,000 American residents have demonstrated in a heavy rain in front of the US Embassy in London for the immediate US withdrawal from South Viet Nam.

Meanwhile, Scandinavian workers have fought unremittingly for the recognition by their governments of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, pull-out of US troops and end of US crimes in South Viet Nam.

From the countries in the Middle East and Africa, come heartfelt words and news of deeds of the workers and TUs in support of our struggle till total victory.

The presence of many big US trade-unions with a many million strong membership and the constant participation of American workers and trade-unions in the movement against-war and for democratic rights of poor Americans, subject to harsh repression have shown the intense activity displayed by workers and trade-unions in the US for the re-establishment of peace in Viet Nam.

Observing May Day this year, the South Viet Nam workers and Liberation Federation of Trade Unions will not only hold meetings, but also put up stubborn struggles in urban centres and organize powerful emulation drives in production and combat, in order to fulfil President Ho Chi Minh's last wishes: to liberate South Viet Nam and reunify the country. By doing so, we sincerely express our gratitude for, and prove worthy of, the support of the world's workers and Trade Unions who have made it their primary task to support Viet Nam.

HA DUY

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